



9-1851

Jacksonville Republican | September 1851

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 15.—No. 33.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

Whole No. 771.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 30 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 3, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 23, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851. 1y

William Acklen,
and
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb. Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMAS, R. W. COBB,
THOMAS & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

and
Solicitors in Chancery;
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHTON, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend all claims entrusted to him for collection.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Home, Georgia.

Address of the Internal Improvement Convention to the People of Alabama.

(CONCLUDED.)

On the West, Texas, with her boundless acres of rich and productive soil, suited to all the varied products of Southern agriculture, invites settlement at a trifling cost; and our most valuable citizens are daily leaving Alabama with their families and property, to seek homes in the valleys of the Brazos, Trinity or Colorado. Without some powerful counteracting agency, this evil must continue to increase, eventually impoverishing the State and diminishing her population.

A few years ago, Georgia sought a remedy against the population through the establishment of railroads, with such complete success that she enjoys to-day the proud distinction of being considered the "Empire State of the South."

Alabama has attained the period in her history when it becomes necessary for her also to guard against a similar evil. The rapid progress of improvements in adjoining States, not only increases the magnitude of the danger, but renders the necessity for exertion on the part of the State doubly urgent; lest that portion of her produce which now finds an outlet at her only commercial port, Mobile, shall be divided among themselves by our enterprising neighbors, and contribute to swell the tide of their prosperity at the expense of our own. As has been stated elsewhere, "the question is now settled, that a State without railroads, will not only fail to increase in corresponding ratio with other States possessing these improvements, but she must actually retrograde in proportion to the inducements held out by her neighboring States to attract population to themselves."

The experience acquired by the practical operation of extensive railway lines in various portions of the country, during the last ten years, furnishes a safe guide in examining the prospects of projected enterprises, and estimating their probable success. Although, save the application of a portion of the internal improvement fund appropriated by Congress for the purpose, this State has given no encouragement to the construction of railroads within her borders, yet individual efforts have not been wanting. The Montgomery and West Point Railroad—the pioneer improvement of Alabama—extending 55 miles to the Georgia line, after encountering numerous difficulties, is now, through the well directed energies of its managers, in successful operation, and earning an income of over 9 per cent. on its capital. In 1848, the cause of improvement received a new impetus in the organization of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company, for the purpose of making a railway connection between the Gulf of Mobile and the Mississippi valley at the mouth of the Ohio river. This stupendous work, the longest in the Union under a single charter, will be 521 miles in length when completed, traversing four States, and crossing six degrees of latitude in its course to the Ohio, where it will connect, by the Cairo and Chicago road with a series of intersecting lines, embracing two thousand miles of road already completed or in progress, and extending to all the States of the North west. Operations were commenced in October, 1849, at the Mobile terminus, and thirty-three miles of the road will be in operation in December next.

The Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, another work of eminent value to the State, was revived under favorable auspices in 1849, and is now being prosecuted with untiring zeal and energy. This road, extending about 200 miles, through a section of Alabama rich in undeveloped mineral wealth, and isolated from market, will have its northern terminus at Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, and its Southern terminus at Selma, on the Alabama. It will open, for the first time, to the inhabitants of North Alabama, the means of commercial intercourse with their own seaport. In addition to its local importance, this road possesses other prominent advantages. In the language of the Chief Engineer, "It is a link in the great chain of railroads now constructing and projected on the most direct and most expeditious route which can be selected to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Middle and the North eastern Atlantic States: a route which will present one continuous link of railroads, passing through the most healthy and picturesque sections of the Union." A short branch will also place this road in connection with the railway systems of Georgia and Carolina.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the route surveyed through North Alabama, will connect with the Selma road by a short branch from Huntsville, and intersect the Mobile and Ohio railroad in East Mississippi, about 390 miles north of Mobile, thus giving the valley of the Tennessee abundant and easy access to the Gulf by a journey of 20 hours.

A line, to pass through Perry, Marengo and Sumter counties, has likewise been projected; which will make a valuable connection between Selma and Mobile, striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad about 120 miles from that city, and accommodating a rich and populous section of the State.

East of the Alabama river, the Girard and Mobile Company has been organized, to build a railway from Columbus, Georgia, to Mobile Bay. Another very feasible plan for making this desirable connection is now spoken of, by constructing a branch of 30 miles from Columbus to Opelika, and using the West Point Railroad to Montgomery, from thence building a road to some point on Mobile River, a few miles above the city—thus saving a considerable expenditure, and perfecting the railway chain between Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Whichever of these two routes be decided upon, a large business will be obtained from through travel, and a valuable part of the State opened to cultivation and improvement.

These five principal lines, if promptly carried forward, would constitute for Alabama as good a railway system, perhaps, as could well be devised. A large proportion of the vacant lands in the State would be traversed by them, and, in consequence, be eagerly purchased and brought into cultivation. Her iron, coal and marble would remain imprisoned in their native beds no longer, but the smoke of a thousand forges would arise from the wilderness, furnishing profitable employment to a numerous population. Her boundless forests of valuable timber would be transported to the sea and converted into gold. The remotest corners of the State would be brought into convenient neighborhood, and a complete revolution effected in her commercial and social intercourse. The estimated cost of these railroads, with ample equipments for their probable business, is nearly as follows:

Alabama division Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Mobile to south line Kemper County, Miss.—164 miles.	\$3,062,000
Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad, from Selma to Gunter's Landing—about 200 miles.	3,500,000
Ala. and Miss. Railroad, from Selma to intersection Mobile and Ohio Railroad—100 miles.	1,500,000
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Chattanooga Railroad to intersection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad—150 miles.	2,000,000
Girard and Mobile Railroad—230 miles.	3,000,000
Making a total of 864 miles, requiring an expenditure in Alabama, to place them in active operation, of	\$13,062,000

Only 61 miles of the Alabama Division of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are within the State, "yet," to employ the words of their Report, "its Southern terminus being at her chief commercial city and only seaport, Alabama will be the largest recipient of the immense benefits which will flow from its completion. The effect of such a highway as this upon the advancement of its Gulf terminus, Mobile cannot be overestimated. Her foreign and domestic trade would rapidly increase—capital would flow in from abroad—her exports be diversified—her harbor whitened with the canvass of every nation, and she would enter at once upon a career of solid and enduring prosperity. In whatever advancement takes place in Mobile, the State at large participates, more or less. To the planter, seeking a market for the sale of his produce, it offers increase competition and abundant means among purchasers, enabling him at all times to make ready sales; while, on the other hand, it furnishes him with largest, cheapest, and most varied market for everything he wishes to buy. It throws into his immediate neighborhood a large class of consumers for the minor products of his plantation, for which he has, at present, no sale. To the inhabitants of the coal and iron districts of Alabama, it becomes a great mart, from whence the products of their industry can be distributed through a large extent of country." While this great trunk line will intercept and gather into itself a vast traffic, from all parts of the Northwest, by means of the many intersecting lines with which it will be united, the Selma and Tennessee road will fulfil similar conditions, in regard to the various railways of the North-east; and thus, by a comparatively moderate outlay, the State of Alabama will be placed in profitable connection with all the grand railway thoroughfares of the Union.

From her geographical location on the Gulf, Alabama is in an admirable position to take advantage of the railways constructing in other States, and to turn the immense trade and travel which will pour over them into her own seaport, by the early completion of these two North and South lines, and the two cross lines intersecting them. Should she seize the golden opportunity, it needs no prophetic ken to foresee for this State an increase of wealth and population as great and as rapid as have been realized, in the last two years, in either Georgia or Massachusetts.

A considerable portion of the estimated cost of these roads has been, or will be, obtained by private subscription; but, unfortunately, the large area of public lands, without population, over which they must be carried, while it increases the necessity of their construction, will place the accomplishment beyond the limit of individual means, or seriously retard their progress. Most of the States have recognized the wisdom of the policy of contributing to assist the completion of their railway improvements, and the results have fully indicated the propriety of their decision. The amount of aid furnished by different States for works of internal improvements, is as follows:

In Georgia—the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 140 miles long, built by the State.	\$3,500,000
In Virginia—by State subscription of from two to three fifths of the capital stock of various Railroad companies, amounting to	\$8,000,000
In Maryland—by loan of State Bonds to the Baltimore and Ohio and other Railroad companies.	5,050,000
In Pennsylvania—Philadelphia and Columbus Railroad built by the State, in addition to expensive Canals.	4,200,000
In New York—in addition to the construction of the Erie and other canals, a bonus to the New York and Erie Railroad Company of	3,000,000
In Massachusetts—by subscription of stock and loan of State Bonds to Boston and Albany Railroad.	5,400,000
In Tennessee—by loan of State Bonds to Chattanooga and other Railroad companies, about	1,300,000
In Missouri—by aid granted to the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, about	2,000,000

In South Carolina—liberal assistance has been extended by the State to her various railroad companies, the amount of which is not correctly ascertained.

In all these States, save Tennessee and Missouri—where the railways are yet in progress which they have contributed—the results have been successful, and the same policy is continued as a permanent feature of legislation. Without this aid, but few of the great railways which now span these States would be in operation. The sums contributed by the several States, as above stated, have been employed mostly in the purchase of iron and equipments, the preparation of the road bed having been provided for from private stock subscriptions. To that extent, the roads now projected in our own State can be carried by individual effort, and it is only at this point, when private resources have been exhausted, the propriety of State legislation in their behalf becomes apparent.

It, however, the arguments thus far adduced be deemed insufficient, there is still another most important relation which railways bear to the State, that should arrest the attention of our statesmen and legislators. A few years more, and the Mississippi valley will control the political destinies of the country. The Northern States possess five great railway avenues leading into that Valley, and the South not one. These arteries of commerce, ever pulsating East and West, are daily bearing immense multitudes, back and forth, between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. The extremes of

the Republic are thus brought near to each other and continually intermingling together. Commercial interests awaken mutual sympathies, and they become united by the strongest ties. How could it be otherwise than that a people thus brought into frequent communion, should represent in the national councils the interests of those whom they fraternize? By pushing on our railways, we not only develop the local resources of our own State to the utmost, but we also reach the heart of the great West and make a highway from the Gulf to the Lakes, upon which an immense traffic would spring up, removing old prejudices and creating new sympathies—making the South and the West better acquainted—opening a thousand avenues of good feeling and brotherhood, and causing our institutions to be better understood and our rights to be fully respected. A smaller sum, in proportion, than has been contributed by most of her sister States, would, if judiciously distributed among the five principal lines now contemplated and in progress in Alabama, be sufficient, in addition to private subscriptions, to carry them forward to early completion, and enable our people immediately to realize their benefits. Should this amount be given by the State as a bonus for the construction of these railways, there can be no question that it would be a wise and profitable expenditure of public funds, from which she would reap, peculiarly, a tenfold return. But when it is considered that these improvements may be effected by a loan only of her credit, for the payment of which she would at all times hold ample and substantial security; that railways less favorably located, elsewhere, are yielding fair incomes upon the capital invested in their construction, and that no possible risk of loss would be incurred by the State; it is unreasonable to suppose that she will fail to meet the expectations of her citizens by refusing to extend a helping hand to the enterprise which they have undertaken.

In conclusion, the Committee would most earnestly impress upon their fellow citizens of Alabama the importance of giving expression to their views upon this momentous question. In August, the election for State officers will take place, and the next Legislature will convene in November. Meanwhile, let the subject be agitated through the length and breadth of the State, so that the sentiments of our people may be made known, and our legislators may go up to the Capitol, fully instructed as to the wishes of their constituents. Let it not be forgotten, that whatever is to be done for the cause of improvement in Alabama, for at least two years to come, must be done at the next Legislature.

FRANCIS B. CLARK,
P. PHILLIPS,
J. R. JOHN,
JAMES L. PRICE,
J. W. LAPSLEY,
E. PICKENS,
NICH DAVIS,
JAS. ABERCROMBIE,
J. M. STANNARD,
A. E. MILLS.

QUITE A GOOD JOKE.—It is stated in some of the newspapers, that a gentleman living in Virginia wrote to his brother in Ohio that he desired to emancipate one hundred slaves and send them to Ohio. His brother wrote back that he could not do that—that the State would not receive them, and would make considerable ado at such a proposition; but he could suggest a way in which he could accomplish his intention. He advised him to take the slaves to Wheeling, ship them to Cincinnati, and talk of taking them to New Orleans, and the abolitionists would steal them all away from him, and save him much trouble!

A wicked wag once courted a buxom housemaid, and when he should have been prepared to marry her, decamped to parts unknown. "Well, Ann," said her mistress, "you've lost your lover, haven't you?" "Oh, no indeed, marm, he'll come back, for I have his promise to marry me, and in writing too!" "Indeed, let me see it, won't you?" So out from between the leaves of her Bible, Ann produced a sort of promissory note, reading as follows: "I promise to marry Ann J—, ninety days after date, value received. J— B—"

An editor "West," says that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter for his columns; but a thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor fell sick, so the patient remained.

The Old Indian.

BY THE HON. B. F. PORTER.

Among the vestiges which darken the shadows of the past, few are more interesting than the Indian character. It has been the fate of this people to display very lofty traits, nationality and individuality, and to pass from man's eyes like the phantoms of a dream. They were the progenitors of a people, now rich in intellect, and glorious in civilization, only to retire before that wave of population which they themselves had invited. They were plants, flourishing only in the shade, plants which expired in the full blaze of the sun of improvement.

In viewing the degeneracy of a people, who from a lofty condition have fallen into one of moral or physical slavery, as is the case of the Greeks, our pity mixed up with contempt; but with the Indian tribes it is different. In their cases, we see a courageous and magnanimous nation, full of the revenge, but boldness of savage life, stepping back from before a conquering but not always very just people; submitting, reluctantly, to the fate of war, and giving up their lands, in many instances only with their lives. It is not our purpose to object to the destiny, which made of authors the instruments of their final settlement and prosperity. Doubtless it was for wise purposes in the advancement of intellectual and moral freedom. But in the perspective of the present, which portrays their early trials, we also see the Indian—we see wild, but happy people, content amidst their native forest, suddenly deprived of their heritages, driven from their homes, the bones of their ancestors dispersed with the plough, and then forced, either to seek a new shelter further in the forest, from which a new invasion was presently to drive them, or to remain, and dwindle into insignificance, the victims of physical, moral and intellectual deterioration.

The Cherokees were the last to retire to the West. At a ball play with the Creeks they won the lovely country of green valleys and smiling hills, now covered by the Northern sections of Georgia and Alabama. There they lived contented; and it was their boast that they had never shed the White man's blood. A more noble race never existed. Manly, generous and brave, their forms and countenances displayed the characteristics of a bold but magnanimous people. It was my lot, a day or two since to meet one of them, who abandoned by his people, still lingered in the noble country where he was born. He imparted to me some faint memories of his race. He loved to dwell on the history of his people, and to point out various scenes where remarkable events took place. I met him at a romantic spot in Cherokee county, Alabama, known as Blue Pond. Blue Pond lies at the base of Lookout mountain, a ridge which rises in Middle Alabama, and which, in a northeast direction, runs with greater or lesser elevation into the edge of Tennessee. On the top of it, just above Blue Pond, are the Yalloga falls. The little stream of Yalloga, which produces these falls runs along the mountain in a southern direction, and is surrounded with scenery sublime and romantic enough to rouse the coldest bosom to a love of nature. After flowing along, calm and untroubled as one of those bright streams we often see painted on the eastern sky just before sunrise, we find its course suddenly interrupted by a range of broken rocks, which stretch across its bosom, breaking the unity of its waters into a thousand ripples. The detached streamlets immediately, below these rocks unite, and pour down a precipice of nearly two hundred feet, dashing into one of the wildest chasms we ever beheld, a broad river of snowy waves, and filling the whole basin below with spray, and smoking mist.

"Do you see," said the old Chief as we stood on the side of the gulf, "yonder cavern," pointing to a recess which had been washed by the stream, before a new channel had been worn to the left of it; "I will tell you about that place. In the old time, long before the step of the white man had been seen in this country, a friendly tribe of Indians pitched their tents on this mountain. The chief had rendered himself celebrated in the wars which used to be waged against the Creeks. He was happy in the evening of his days, in an only son, who bid fair, from his courage and daring, to rival his father, in the affections of the tribe. When the little Woonega was about ten years old, the Creeks had invaded the tents of his fathers people. They were defeated and run off. In their haste, they left behind a little white boy of the same age

of Woonega, and whom they had evidently taken prisoner from one of the lower Carolina settlements. The old chief resolved to make him the companion of his son; and to this end, adopted him into his family, and gave him the name, Yalloga, signifying the red and white leaves in autumn. As the boys grew up, their affection twined around each other. They hunted the wild deer together, and were scarcely ever apart.

In progress of time Woonega became enamoured with the daughter of a neighboring chief, the Rising Fawn. Her father lived far North on the mountain and her name is now living in connection with a spot in Dade County, Georgia.

To hunt in the neighborhood of the old chief, the father of Rising Fawn came, with his family and warriors. They pitched their tents by the blue pond, and there Woonega saw the lovely maid.

Yalloga had become thoroughly acquainted with the language and customs of the Indians; and, of course the confidant of Woonega. He became himself a victim to the charms of the Rising Fawn. The time was approaching when the nuptials of Woonega and the Rising Fawn were to be celebrated on an arbour of flowers, accompanied by maidens and young men to the tent of her lover, and there he was to receive her, in a tent lined with soft skins of the game he had himself hunted and killed.

Woonega had gone far into the mountain in search of a spotted fawn, on whose skin the feet of his affianced bride were to rest. He reached the edge of the river, and stopped to rest on the highest point of the rocky wall which rose up from it. Far in the South, the blue ridges of the Talladega Mountains rose against the sky. At his feet the foam of the Falls boiled as in a great cauldron. The sun was pouring long golden streams thro' the forest, and a train of wild geese were seeking their homes with hoarse streams towards the N. Suddenly two forms were seen moving in the midst of evening, in vnder cavern. How the heart of Woonega throbbed against his sturdy breast, how his head reeled, as clasped in each other's arms, he beheld Yalloga his treacherous friend, and still more treacherous bride. The first impulse was to bury an arrow in the breasts which leaned upon each other in a union which seemed to make them one. Leaning anxiously forward he loosened a rock, and was nearly precipitated into the roaring cataract beneath him. The detached rock went bounding from point to point below, and startled the now wretched lovers from their dream of security. Rising in alarm, they saw the injured and almost mad Woonega before them. Pouring from his eye the most indignant flashes, he looked alternately from one to the other. Now rage seemed to seize upon his soul; now love to soften anger. "When" at last cried he with choked utterance, "oh white man! did I break my faith with thee. You have said there was a Great Spirit who looks with pleasure upon good, and frowns upon evil. Let him judge between us. My people love to say, 'We never shed white man's blood; nor will I. Many long years made you my brother. Go! you love one another. May the Great Spirit make you happy. I turn my back upon you. I go to the setting sun. When you see him set think of Woonega. He goes down like the setting sun—Remember the Indian loves mercy.' Saying this he bounded away and had vanished long before the lovers had recovered from their surprise.

Until a few years past a family of Half Breeds lived in the valleys below. They were the descendants of Yalloga and Rising Fawn.

The Russian peasant, as he is falsely called, says a letter from St. Petersburg, is bought and sold with the land on which he lives, and is a being in no way superior to Monsieur Cuffee, although his skin is white or rather brownish, with beards that were never visited by that companion of civilization, the razor; his person is the impersonation of filth, and his countenance the mirror of ignorance. The depression and poverty of these poor creatures is really pitiable, and next to some parts of Ireland, I must give to this class of humanity the unenviable position of the most miserable part of the great family to which we all belong.

SARATOGA.—A correspondent of the Mississippiian, writing from Saratoga says: The south is not at all represented here. It is a general complaint on the part of hotel-keepers, that "our southern company has not come in yet." I hope it may continue so.

From the Crescent.
The Havana Massacre.
The news which we published yesterday, will thrill the land with horror. The massacre at Havana will be memorable and infamous in history—infamous in its cold-blooded atrocity and defiant disregard of all decency and humanity, and memorable for the confidence of the speedy and terrible vengeance which will pursue and overtake its actors. The spirit of the country will be quickened by it to a fierceness and passion, which it were well for Spain had never been provoked.

Fifty-one men in the prime of life have been shot down, in cold blood. But we will not complain of that; but we do complain, the public sentiment of the world, the universal sentiment of humanity, will complain, that these fifty-one men—brave and gallant gentlemen, should not only be shot down, but their last moments outraged by the vile hootings of a low rabble, the lingering remnants of departing life brutally beaten out of their bodies by the clubbed muskets of a hireling soldier, their inanimate corpses submitted to the horrible indignity of the most barbarous mutilation—and then, when the very semblance of humanity was so villainously crushed and beaten out of them, cast, like dead animals, into a trenched ditch; and so, without one rite of sepulture, rudely massed into the common clay. Has history one scene of horror which can surpass the barbarous inhumanity of this terrible outrage upon mankind, decency and civilization? Had they merely met a soldier's death, had a court-martial sentenced them to death, and, with no additional atrocity, executed its sentence, we might mourn and sorrow for the dead, but our right to complain would be at least questionable. But human nature cannot patiently recall the horrors, the infamy, the brutality of the Havana massacre, and civilization echoes the indignant and execratory pronouncements.

In the eyes of outraged humanity, now, the war against the Spanish authorities of Cuba is a crusade, and sanctified by the sacredness of retribution for the butchered dead. There are no barriers between retribution and the Spanish authorities. At the morning of the slaughtered dead, and the indignity of a brutal burial, they have violated the laws of humanity; and indignant public sentiment will outlaw them from the cover of technical treaties. Before our Government will be "powerless to restrain; it might as well seek to arrest the rush of the avalanche or the sweep of the prairie fire. Let Spain look to it; the avengers will shortly be upon Cuban soil, and a fearful penalty will be exacted for the horrors and outrages of the sixteenth August. They died bravely, those gallant and unfortunate young men. When the moment of execution came, many, Col. Crittenden, and Capt. Victor Keer among them, refused to kneel with their backs to their executioners. "No," said the divine Col. Crittenden, "An American kneels only to his God, and always faces his enemy." They stood up, faced their executioners, were shot down, and their brains then knocked out by clubbed muskets. The blood runs cold before the terrible narrative of their barbarous fate, and we seem rather to record the inhuman vengeance of savages than the stern justice of civilized men.

Their melancholy fate has darkened and desolated many a household, and filled it with wailings for the dead. The loss of beloved relatives has its agony heightened by the horrors of their fate. The wail of misery will ring through the land, and, quicker than trumpet blast or beat of drum, it will summon a host before which Spanish opposition will be powerless.

The Incidents of Yesterday.

Yesterday New Orleans was alive with excitement. The streets were thronged with people, and angry and violent crowds paraded through the city, breaking into the cigar and liquor shops kept by Spaniards, gutting them of their contents, and destroying everything they could lay hands upon. If our lives had given way, and the current of the Mississippi permitted to rush through our streets, the turmoil, confusion, and agitation could not have been less. We will briefly detail the incidents as they occurred.

The melancholy news of the fate of Crittenden, Keer, Brandt, and their companions, cast many in the morning, deep shade of gloom over the community. The several hundred filibusters now in the city immediately put on cap. Up to 11 a. m. no sign of disorder was manifested. About that time an "Extra" of a very offensive and improper character was issued by the La Union office—the office of the age, and should place its perpetual Spanish organ in this city. It was torn and abettors beyond the pale of humanity or mercy.

citement by public remarks, some of a most brutal, and all of a most offensive character. The Spanish Consul also hoisted his flag. They had presumed too much upon the perfect impunity of the past.

About 4 p. m., a crowd entered the office of La Union, and in a few minutes it was a total wreck. The editor narrowly escaped, with his life through the intercession of Mayor Crossman.

Thence the crowd proceeded to the corner of Gravier and St. Charles, where a very edifying Spaniard, Romagosa, tended the Corina cigar shop. Some demonstrations were made, but the doors were closed, when, after the expiration of an hour, Romagosa appeared at one of the doors with a drawn knife in his hand, and expressed a desire to see the it in four or five cursed Yankees. A rush was made, when Romagosa made his escape into the store, closing the door after him, first wounding three persons, one severely. The ruins of the St. Charles furnished the materials with which the doors were speedily battered in, every window broken, the shop gutted, and a costly stock of cigars scattered in the streets. Romagosa made his escape by a back door, ran up street under a shower of missiles, his face streaming with blood and himself hotly pursued. He succeeded in sheltering himself in the city prison.

The crowd proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, who was not at home to see the company. They gutted his office and tore down his sign. Thence the torrent of people poured down Poydras, to attack the U. S. Exchange. A happy remark from the bar keeper and a speech from District Attorney Reynolds, diverted them from their purpose, and after taking "a drink all round," free they concentrated upon the Jenny Lind Coffee House, corner of St. Charles and Perdido. It was gutted in a few minutes, and the street strewn with the wreck.

About this time 8 p. m. an immense crowd had gathered in Lafayette Square. It was addressed by Judge Walker and Col. Field of the Louisiana Regiment. Col. Christie was called for, but did not speak. Judge Walker very sensibly advised the crowd to settle their wrath for use in Cuba; the article would very well bear exportation. Strong resolutions, denunciatory of the Spanish authorities, were passed in a hurrah. Concha, Captain General of Cuba was then hung in effigy, and burst amid the shouts of the crowd.

A cry was raised for "White Hall," a coffee house opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and about a thousand poured down that direction. On their way a number of Spanish shops in Exchange Alley were broken into and gutted. At this moment we cannot say positively, but suppose White Hall, a large and costly establishment, was clearly gutted.

Throughout the day and night the Spanish population was in the utmost trepidation. Their shops were generally closed. The excited mass of "gutters" seem to have entire control of the whole city. No watchman or military was visible, and the authorities were powerless or would not act. The city was given up to a mass of plundered men, every moment growing more excited, and we know not what record we may have to add to this. The streets at a late hour were thronged with men, shouting, hurrying to and fro, and projecting, we know not what. Among them there were not so far as we and officers of the highest rank among the filibusters could see, any of the "enchanted." At different points, Recorder Genes, Col. Christie and Attorney Reynolds, were the only persons who sought to arrest the progress of scenes, which for the credit of our city, notwithstanding the strong and bitter protestation to them, we cannot but deeply regret.—Crescent.

The following resolutions were passed at a tremendous public meeting, at which Judge Walker being publicly called for, addressed the crowd, counseling them to elect the calm and disinterested democracy of free men, leaving as they had, a great wrong to avenge—an insult to wipe out. Acts of individual violence and passion would only weaken a feeling which ought to be concentrated and irresistible. The patriots must be helped—bravely, substantially, effectually, and a monument for those who have fallen, must be erected in the lovely Isle for whose liberties they fell.

Resolved, That as American citizens, we pledge ourselves to avenge the slaughtered victims of the Spanish barbarism, who were murdered in cold blood by the minions of despotism in Havana, on the 16th of August, instant.

himself to be the most dastardly and blood-thirsty villain of the age, whom it is the duty of all mankind to pursue with their hatred and vengeance, until his own life shall expiate those of his murdered victims.

Resolved, That, all the aiders and abettors in New Orleans of the barbarous dynasty of Spain in Cuba, should by all Americans with scorn, contempt, and that hostility due to the allies of such a cause, accursed, as it must be, by God and man.

Resolved, That we will aid the patriot cause in the Island of Cuba, at any and every sacrifice and with the means in our power.

Resolved, That, as from the slaughter of Almo and Goliath, sprung with renewed vigor the germ of Texan liberty, so shall that of the gallant Crittenden and his brave companions, impart new strength and vigor to the Tree of Cuban Independence.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVANA.

This individual, from all we can gather, has succeeded in a short time, in acquiring a notoriety which will survive his official—his moral career. If he could have heard the opinions expressed of him by the American passengers who came by the Empire City, if he could hear now the deep roar of horror and indignation which has already commenced in this country against his inhuman desertion of American born men, cruelly slaughtered against the laws of civilized nations, his unfeeling refusal to extend to them the common feeling of humanity, to receive their last words for their friends and relatives,—to protest in the name of humanity against the barbarous treatment of the bodies of brave men,—if, we say, this man knew the judgment in which he will be held by the American people, by brave men in every part of the world, indeed, envy the slaughtered patriots their gory fate!—Delta.

Consul General of the New Orleans Daily.

HAVANA, August 18, 1851.
Dear Delta—You will hear everything and much. I write to impress you with the conduct of our Consul—Mr. Owens, of Georgia. He has been called upon by several Americans to go to the Captain-General who would not have refused him, to be present with these poor fellows, and obtain their dying request. He refused, absolutely, to have anything to do with it. It appears that Antonio Costa, a Spaniard, of New Orleans, was present in order to obtain what he could, as to a spy to the Spanish Government, to find out of these unfortunate men, how things were, &c. I send you a *Free Press* of the 12th, from which you will see he has offered his services and one hundred men from New Orleans, to protect the Government.

I send you this paper by Kendall, who will put it in your hands.—Give him a publication in your paper.

They shot several men on the 5th, (one a German doctor, and the other an American engineer), so I am well informed. Sixteen others were shot, positively. The Vixen had left for Mobile on the 16th, four hours before they were shot. The Albany left this morning, in alarm and without protection. We have a government of protection, sure. Lopez is said to be thirty leagues from here with 2000 men. How these men are scattered we do not know, nor can we tell so many rumors that we cannot get at the truth. But four Spanish men-of-war are just in, two of which are loading fast, for some purpose, what, we know not yet. The Government are alarmed, and the Spaniards were. Trouble in the camp. They have brought 150 wounded, and said to have lost 425 in the first action.

The Pizzaro is still ashore off Playtois; eight vessels are cruising between this and San Antonio. This number of 50 was horrible, and a 7000—15,000 Spanish soldiers. The reports were multiplied and shamefully treated—sent out off private, and thrown into a pile. Publish the whole to the world and spare them not, is the wish of one who wishes success to the cause. Yours truly,

The following are the names of those shot:
Col. W. S. Crittenden, Captain Frederick S. Sawyer, Capt. Victor Keer, Lieut. James Brandt, Lieut. J. O. Bryce, Lieut. Thomas C. James, Sergeant John Fisher, Capt. T. B. Veasy, Corporal, E. A. Tourmignot, Sergeant J. Whitecross, Sergeant A. M. Cochet, R. C. Stanford, privates Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, James Bolet, Sergeant Napoleon Collins, private Robert Caldwell, well, Sergeant G. M. Green, Sergeant J. M. Salomon, 17 rates C. A. William, Smith, A. Ross, P. C. Mark, John Christides, Wm. H. Jones, Sam. Mills, Ed. Rulman, Wm. Little, George W. Arnold, B. J. Wraga, Robert Cantlev, John G. Sanka, Wm. Niceman, E. T. Collins, James Stanton, Thomas Harnatt, Anselmo T. Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Alex. McLeary, Thomas Halsey, Samuel Reed, J. Stubbs, James Ellis, H. T. Vienne, Wm. Hogan, M. Phillips, Charles A. Robinson, James L. Manville.

THE REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

The Internal Improvement address is completed in to-day's paper: see first page.

From all accounts, the presumption is, that Bell, (Dem.), is the successful candidate for Governor in Texas.

The Tennessee Organ says, a distillery was blown up in Cincinnati, last Saturday, killing 15 persons, and it is believed that he had killed a great many more before it blew up.

Tennessee Elections.

We stated last week, upon the subject of the returns which we had seen from Tennessee, that there were six Democrats and five Whigs elected to Congress. Later news shows an error in this statement—there are 7 Democrats to 4 Whigs. The accounts of the other elections were correct.

East Tennessee University.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of the East Tennessee University, found in our advertising columns. This is an old institution, and has been, heretofore, well patronized by many portions of our State. In the absence of a Catalogue, we are unable to particularize as to the Faculty, number of students, prospects of the University, &c. &c.—but read the card.

The *Selma Enterprise* announces the continual arrival of iron for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. Several barges have been deposited in the warehouses of that city. Further, the contractors near Selma have just completed their grading contracts, and now the cross ties and railing are being laid. The Railroad is coming, O, Lord! O, Lord!

We notice in the Charleston papers of a late date, that they have been recently visited by a violent storm, doing much damage to several buildings, out-houses, trees, &c. &c. Fears were entertained that the shipping in the harbor would be seriously injured, but fortunately, like the gale which passed over on the same month and same day of last year, it did not seriously molest anything, although very violent.

It seems, from one day's later accounts, that this tremendous gale swept over the cities of Savannah and Columbia, and it is supposed that great injury has been done in the vicinities of both these cities, and especially in the upper districts of South Carolina; there is no certainty of this, however, it is only a supposition.

The want of space prohibits our giving a detailed statement of the ravages of this storm, in the present issue.

Cuba.

We give this week the New Orleans accounts of the revolution, and now going on in Cuba.

The reports brought to the States are various and contradictory. The Government suppresses every item unfavorable to her Majesty's arms, giving only such news as is calculated to intimidate and awe those persons on the continent who are disposed to aid the Cubans in throwing off the yoke of tyranny; while the patriots, flushed with hope and victory, greatly exaggerate, we fear, the accounts of their own success. Enough, however, has been learned to know that forty brave Americans have been taken upon the high seas, in open boats, without arms, conveyed to Havana and there as pirates condemned without trial and shot without mercy, in the presence of the congregated hordes of base minions and hirelings of a baser and more corrupt Royalty; and the Spanish tyrants—blood hounds—not sated with the priceless blood of those brave and gallant men, in the hour of death treated them with the greatest inhumanity, and when life was extinct submitted their bodies to barbarous, brutal indignities unparalleled in civilized warfare.

Shall tyrants perpetrate such atrocities, in the face of all law, in the face of humanity—scarcely beyond the confines of freedom's home—almost under the shadow of the great temple of Liberty—with impunity? Shall not the dark deeds of the 16th of August recoil with fearful bitterness upon the inhuman perpetrators of that damning massacre? Does not the blood of those brave Americans, those pioneer martyrs in the cause of Cuban liberty, cry aloud? and will it be unavenged?—Let the participants in the indignation meetings held at New Orleans, and the armed sympathizers and friends of Cuban liberty all over the country answer!

These gallant men who have thus prematurely fallen were not "pirates" or "robbers" and "plunderers" as Filmore styled them in his April proclamation; and as Owen our Consul at Havana called them, when he refused to attend their last moments, (giving the most striking instance on record of brutally deserting ones countrymen in the hour of utmost need) but warm hearted, generous, high minded and honorable men—noble sons of noble sires—who when they heard the cry of down with the tyrant and saw "the brave oppressed with odds," rushed to the rescue with a burning desire to shield and save them from the oppressor's hand and give them that freedom which they themselves enjoyed.

Alabama Elections.

We give the following table of the August elections in this State, compiled by the *Force Gazette*. Having compared it with the returns from the different counties, we believe it is correct.

The Senators who hold over are marked (*).

The *Gazette* will excuse us for not adopting his manner of designating parties.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st Dist. John B. Maguire, of Mobile.
2d " Jas. Abernethy, of Russell.
3d " S. W. Harris, of Coosa.
4th " Wm. R. Smith, of Fayette.
5th " G. S. Houston, of Limestone.
6th " A. R. W. Cobb, of Jackson.
7th " Alex. White, of Talladega.

STATE SENATE.

Antigua & Coosa—S. D. Starnes.
Barbour—Florence.
Benton—A. J. Walker.
Blount & Marshall—Abbridge.
Blount, Clark and Washington—Lawrence Jones.
Cherokee and DeKalb—Wm. H. Garrett.
Conecuh, Covington and Monroe—W. P. Leslie.
Chambers—Clas. McLenore.
Coffee and Pike—Jesse O'Neal.
Dallas—E. A. Saunders.
Franklin—H. H. Hicks.
Fayette & Marion—Dan Coggins.
Greene—George P. Perrin.
Henry & Dale—Elisha Mathews.
Jackson—Jos. P. Frazier.
Lauderdale—Robt. M. Patton.
Limestone and Morgan—John N. Malone.
Lowndes and Butler—W. H. Creshaw.
Lawrence and Walker—Hodge L. Stephenson.

Montgomery—B. S. Bibb.
Mobile—T. T. Tullum.
Marion and Wilcox—James T. Johnson.
Macon—George W. Ogden.
Madison—Wm. J. Fleming.
Perry—J. C. Cooke.
Pickens—J. A. P. P. P.
Russell—B. H. Baker.
Sumpter—John A. Weston.
St. Clair and Jefferson—Moses Kelley.
Shelby & Bibb—D. E. Watson.
Tallapoosa and Randolph—John H. H. H.

Tuscaloosa—Robert Jenson.
Talladega—Leonard Tarrant.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Antigua—Hall and Howard.
Barbour—Booth.
Barbour—Jackson and Shorter.
Benton—Allen, Price and Young.
Blount—Dale.
Blount—Stanton.
Blount—Henderson and McMalen.
Clarke—Henshaw.
Chambers—Alison, Pressly, Henderson and Carle.
Conecuh, Cooper and Moringe.
Coffee—Holly.
Conecuh—Ashley.
Coosa—Graham and Cox.
Covington—Snowden.
Dale—Roane.
Dallas—Woolsey and Bracey.
DeKalb—Majors and Warren.
Fayette—Coleman.
Franklin—Watkins, Petty and Smith.
Greene—Jones and Webb.
Henry—Williams and McAlister.
Jackson—Austin, Stephens and Williams.
Jefferson—Tarrant and Earnest.
Lauderdale—Benham, Walker & Oates.
Limestone—Nathaniel Davis, Nich R. Davis.
Lowndes—Williamson & Gordon.
Lawrence—Armstrong & Graham.
Macon—Williams and Smith.

Madison. King, Bradford and Kavinagh.
Marion. Bird and Glover.
Marion. Brown.
Marshall. Adams and Critcher.
Mobile—Phillips, Williams and Robinson.
Monroe—McCasill.
Montgomery—Jackson, Caffey and Moss.
Morgan—Rather and Campbell.
Pike—Benton and Freeman.
Perry—P. King, Goldsby and H. C. Lea.
Pickens. Stone and Gladney.
Randolph. Poole and Reeves.
Russell. Walton and Bass.
Shelby. Prentice and Pope.
St. Clair. Bennett.
Sumpter. Larkins, Hopkins and Whitsett.
Tallapoosa. Ronce and Bulger.
Talladega. Shelby, Nicks and Liddle.
Tuscaloosa. Clements, Banks & Wallace.
Walker. Monasco.
Washington. Turner.
Wilcox. Sterritt and Deek.
The Senate stands Union, 24
State Rights, 9
Majority of Union men, 15 15
The House stands Union, 63
State Rights, 36
Majority of Union men, 27 27
Majority on joint ballot, 42

Havana Letters.

In the New Orleans papers, we find the following letters, written by the murdered Americans, but a short time before their death. The one written by Adjutant Stanford, explains the circumstances under which they were made prisoners.

Mont. Atlas.

Letter from Stanford.

HAVANA, Aug 16, 1851.

Dear Mother—We arrived on the Island of Cuba after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, crowded on board with 400 or 500 men. We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with Gen. Parguey and all the commanding officers, left us—mean Crittenden and his battalion. We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden dispatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the mountains to take care of all the baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, A. M., and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee. We refused them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chaparral, without anything to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the seashore, and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, at 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habaneros, were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

Good bye and God bless you. I send the Medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P.—and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD.

Letter from Vienne.

ON BOARD MAN-OF-WAR.

ESPERANZA, Aug. 16, 1851.

My dear and affectionate Sisters and Brothers:—Before I die, I am permitted to address you my last words in this world. Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for Cuba. We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, I mean fifty or less, will be shot. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour.

I die, my dear brothers and sisters, a repentant sinner, having been blessed with the last rights of our holy religion. Forgive me for the follies of my life, and you, my dear and affectionate sisters, pray for my poor soul.

—go to my dear mother and console her. Oh! my dear child, kiss her a thousand times for me. Love her for my sake. Kiss my brothers and all my dear children. To Father Blackey, my last profound respect; to Father Lacroix and Father D'Harc, a mass for the repose of my soul.

My dear mother-in-law, farewell. Poor Tacite is shot and dead by this time.

I give and bequeath my dear child to you and you alone. Good Good bye!—good bye G—good bye T— I did my duty. Good bye all.

Your dear son and brother, HONO. E. TACITE VIENNE.

den's command, were taken prisoners yesterday, have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sunset. Lopez, the scoundrel, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us—we were attacked by some 500 or 700 of the Queen's troops the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden done all that any man could do—but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible—got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Havana.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives, that I die with a clear conscience and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you, it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good bye, God bless you all. Truly yours, GILMAN A. COOK.

Letter from J. Brandt.
HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

My dear Mother—I have but a few moments to live. Fifty of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. Farewell, then, my dear Mother, sisters and all; we may meet again in another world. Think of me often; forget the causes I have given you for grief; remember only my virtues, farewell, again, dearest Mother, and believe me to be, your affectionate son. J. BRANDT.

Mrs. Marie E. Brandt.

Letter from Thomas C. James.

SPANISH FRIGATE ESPERANZA, 1 Harbor of Havana, August 16, 1851.

My dear Brothers and Sisters:—This is the last letter you will receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity, being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship, and under sentence of death. All to be shot! This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and will meet my fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter, not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you. Adieu forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends.

THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert, our poor friends, G. A. Cook, and John O. Bryce are with me, and send their last regard to you, also, Clement, Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

Letter from V. Keer to his Wife.

My dear Elsie—Adieu, my dear wife; this is the last letter you will receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more. Embrace all my friends for me. Never marry again; it is my desire. My adios to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu. I die like a soldier. Your husband, VICTOR KEER.

To his Friends.

My dear Friends—I leave you forever, and I go to the other world. I am a prisoner in Havana, and an hour I shall have ceased to exist. My dearest friends, think often of me. I die worth of a Creole, worthy of a Louisianian, and a Kerr. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time. Your devoted friend, VICTOR KEER.

To N. Larose, H. Bulligny, Leon Fazaude, William G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

August 16, 3 1/4 o'clock, 1851.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The twenty-second Congress will be largely Democratic. Of the 62 members of the Senate, 59 have been elected, and of these thirty-five are Democrats, and twenty-four Whigs. Two of the Democrats and three of the Whigs are what are called Free Soil. There are three vacancies, viz: one in Tennessee, and one in California. The Legislature of Tennessee, just elected, is said to be Whig in both branches, which of course secures the election of a Whig Senator. The California Senator will probably be Democratic. Connecticut is doubtful. Of the 233 members of the House, 191 have been elected, of which 110 are Democrats, and 81 Whigs, a Democratic gain of 51. Eight States have yet to elect their Representatives, and taking the last Congress as a test of their political character, the return will be 16 Whigs and 32 Democrats, making the total strength of the two parties in the House stand as follows: Whigs 91, Democrats 142. If by any chance the election of President should devolve upon the House, the Democratic candidate will of course be elected. The vote in such a case are given by State (Florida counting as much as New York, and probably more, as the New York delegation is a tie.

Baltimore Sun.

"Father," said a rogue boy, "I hope you won't buy any gunpowder tea for mother." "Why not?" "Because every time she drinks it she blows me up."

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 15.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

Whole No. 772.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

J. F. GRANT,
At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 15 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 15 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
W. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
M. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Jury, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row,
March 18, 1851.

G. C. PIERCE,
Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851.

William Acken,
AND
William J. Haralson,
face formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.
Office of ACKEN, Huntsville, and HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

THOMAS & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHTON, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
VILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. H. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend all claims entrusted to him for collection.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 22, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

The stolen kiss.

My dear Ned, did you ever steal a kiss from a beautiful girl in some unguarded moment, when she was totally unconscious of the close proximity of your lips to her, until the treasure was pilfered, and past redemption?

If so, then listen to me, and I will give an account of a bit of fun in that line, which I perpetrated about ten years since, when I was at the premature age of fourteen. At the district school where I attended, there was a little blonde, a classmate of mine, whose roguish eye and dimpled cheek played the mischief with my studies, and I believe I was not behindhand in drawing her attention from her books, and the teacher said that we must move our seats to prevent our seeing each other, while at our studies.

Every day, after school was dismissed, I gazed at Kate B. to her home, and when there was snow on the ground, I always insisted on her taking a seat on my sled, while I, proud of my lead of love, would draw her up the steep hill to her home. The other boys, envious of Kate's selecting me as her companion, seemed determined to ridicule us to the extent of their power; and when Kate and I were on our way to school, our appearance on the play ground was the signal for a perfect broadside of ridicule.

"There comes Kate and bean," says one.

"Hello, Jack! why don't you lock arms with your sweetheart?"

"Oh, they ain't engaged yet!" says another.

And poor Kate would run blushing into the schoolroom; and I would propose some play to turn the conversation.

The intimacy between us grew stronger, day by day, until I used to call for nothing else but to hear her sweet laugh and talk until it was time for me to leave.

I cannot imagine what the deuce there is in my constitution that makes me so careless of consequences when I am in for a bit of fun; but I never count the cost until it is over. But excuse this digression, dear Ned, and I will proceed.

One fine summer evening, I thought I would walk out to Kate's and see what she thought of a small ring that I had sent her the day before by an errand that I had hired, as I had not the courage to give it to her myself. As I near the house I saw Kate half reclining on a small lounge that had been moved from the sitting room into the open veranda.

She was reading a large paper and smoking a large pipe, with his feet placed on an old chest that stood in the corner of the kitchen; and the mother sat in her rocking chair, with her knitting work in hand, while to complete the group, a mon-trous mastiff lay under the table asleep. I crept softly up to the lounge where Kate was, without being discovered. She was gazing through the lattice-work of the veranda at the moon, and humming a favorite song of mine—

"Heaven! how beautiful she looked! I'll kiss her if I have to swing for it!" said I to myself, while the blood rushed through my veins like red hot lava, and my breath grew quick and hurried.

I pressed near to her, and stood near enough to snatch the coveted cup of nectar; but my courage failed me, and I should have given it up as a bad job, if the little witch had not that moment held up to the bright moonlight an exquisite little hand, with the very ring I had sent her on the third finger. She looked at the ring a moment, and then with a quick motion pressed it to her lips. *Amor, amor, amor!*

I could hear it no longer. In an instant I had encircled her little waist with my arm, and gazed my lips to the sweet creature's rosy mouth. Ye gods! and little fishes! what a scream she gave!

She slipped from my embrace like an eel, and sprang for the open door. I caught her by the waist again.

"Kate! Kate! don't you know?"

"Woof! Woof!—and down I went flat on my back, with old Towser's dental arrangements fastened in my shoulder.

"Get out Towser! Father, Father! help! he'll kill him!" cried Kate, who had recognized my voice, and the poor girl was in an agony of tears.

Out rushed Squire B. and loosed me from the grip of the dog. Kate's mother made me take off my coat that she could see the extent of the wounds. They were not dangerous, and after applying some liniment, the pain left me, and I took a chair by the side of Mrs.

Poor Kate blushed to the tips of her ears, and said nothing, but cast an imploring glance at me.

"What was it, Jack?" enquired he.

"Why the truth is, Mr. B. when I came to the veranda, I saw Kate on the lounge, looking so bewitching, I could not help taking a kiss, and I took it without her leave, it startled her somewhat."

Squire B. roared with laughter, while Mrs. B. looked at Kate with such a comical expression that she slipped out of doors to hide her confusion.

I went out a moment after, and found her in a little arbor in the rear of the house.

"Dear Kate," said I, "forgive me, and I will give you back the kiss I stole."

She looked at me a moment and turned her head away; but she did not struggle violently when I repaid her the kiss I had stolen on the veranda. I have kissed beautiful girls since, but never found the zest of that stolen kiss. Ah, Kate!

Decisive Battles.

The Decisive Battles of the World, those of which to use Hallam's words, "a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," are numbered as follows:

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back a tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the West of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The Battle of Actium, 31 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which may even yet be traced.

4. The Battle of Metarrus, fought 207 B. C., in which the Romans under the Consul Nero defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The Battle of the Marston, fought A. D. 9, or the Roman legions under Varus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Châlons, A. D. 451, in which Aetius defeated Attila the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mohammedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which now is dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the Independent existence of France secured.

10. The detected of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tullard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII by Peter the Great at Poltava, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne, and which decided the fate of the American Revolutionists by making France their ally and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental Allies under the Duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French under Dumouriez, without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon from his grasping ambition.

A BRAVE OFFICER.—It is stated that when the mob pressed around, with a view to effect a rescue of the fugitive slave recently arrested at Buffalo, the U. S. Commissioner, proclaimed in a very loud voice, and in a very emphatic manner, as follows:

"I want to say to you colored people that I have made the order to carry off this man, and there will be force to execute it, telegraph or no telegraph, and if any of you resist you will be shot down."

To some men it is in indispensable to be worth money, for without it they are worth nothing.

Flying at Last—A Successful Machine.

We have before alluded to a report that a woman of Madrid had ascended with a rapid motion into the air, and continued her flight some twelve hundred yards or more, by means of a machine invented by one Diego, of Salamanca. About the same time, too, it was announced in Paris, that a Frenchman named D'Arville, had perfected a machine capable of accomplishing the same purpose, and that he was soon going to fly from Paris to Dijon, to show that he could beat the railroad.

We find by the papers from Paris that the discovery of D'Arville is likely to prove no joke, but a reality. At any rate, the man has succeeded in attaining the satisfaction of nearly all the Paris editors, and of several learned scientific men.

We translate from the "Chronique de Paris," of August 1st, the account which is given of this experiment.

"The press of Paris and the department has been justly agitated by the many articles contained in an evening paper on a new machine for navigating the air. The explanatory letters of two different inventors, M. Diego, of Salamanca, and M. Thomas D'Arville, a native of France have imparted new interest to this astonishing invention."

"All the Academies of Science, and the various Schools of Arts and Trades in Europe have been so vehemently moved as the press, and pure, at this moment, with the greatest interest, the experiment making both at Paris and Madrid."

"Before undertaking to decide upon the respective merits of the Diego and D'Arville systems, we wished to present at a practical trial. An opportunity was accorded to us by M. D'Arville, after many successive refusals, by his consenting to make all experiment before several members of the press, three or four distinguished savans, and two skilful workmen, and Jules Flamand, who have undertaken to labor upon his mechanism."

"M. D'Arville invited us, in a letter addressed to us personally, to meet him at Neuilly, at four o'clock, on the morning of Friday, the 1st of August. The place of meeting was near the Hotel Mill, (Hotel Rouge) on the banks of the Seine."

"At five minutes past four, three persons got out of a cab, who proved to be M. D'Arville and his two mechanics. His machine, with the wings was placed on top of the carriage in two oak wood boxes. After a brief and friendly salutation, M. D'Arville proceeded to unpack his instrument, the several pieces of which were adjusted in less than six minutes."

"He said to us: 'Gentlemen, I am about to make an experiment; do not be frightened at what you may see, but suffer me to remain master of my own movements, without remark.' After placing himself up on his folding chair, (the French term is *placard*) he said, 'I am ready, and immediately placing his feet on pedals Nos. 1 and 6, raised himself majestically into the air in a perpendicular line. He was furnished with a long pack-thread of about one hundred metres; at the end of which he had tied a small leaden weight; and in two minutes he was three hundred or more above our heads."

"Nothing could depict the astonishment, or rather the terror, of all of us; then shouts and bravos broke forth, which were absolutely frantic. M. D'Arville, by the aid of a speaking trumpet, then called to us, 'I am going to make an oblique flight, and then a continuous one. When, by a change of the pedals, he directed himself just as he wished, without aid and apparently without the least danger."

"After having run over a space about as large as the Champ de Mars, M. D'Arville let himself down in the descent than a sheet of paper would take, if thrown from a window on a calm day."

"When the experiment was completed, two of the journalists, M. Emile Fontaine, of the Union, and M. Leon Paillet, desired to make an ascent with the machine, but as they were supposed not to understand the working of it perfectly, they were dissuaded from the attempt by their friends."

"On the 20th or 25th of this month, M. D'Arville announces that he will make a public ascent from the Champ de Mars, in the presence of whoever may choose to attend, which will doubtless be the whole of Paris."

"The journalists express themselves look at the punishments they inflict for offences, civil and ecclesiastical, and evidently write as if actual. In Spain, and in its colonies, death has almost ever and always been the lot of political offenders."

Editor's Correspondence.
New York, August 27, 1851.

The meeting in the Park last evening was not inferior, either in numbers, respectability, or enthusiasm, to those held at the same place on Friday and Saturday last. The officers and speakers were for the most part new, though equal in standing and ability to their predecessors, most of whom were also present. A new feature is also developed in these later gatherings; and that is, the announcement that something besides speech and resolutions are being elicited by the proceedings in Cuba; men and money, arms and ammunition, are being raised and provided for the assistance of the patriots, and the redress of the cruel wrongs inflicted upon our unfortunate countrymen. The excitement is increased by the news which is brought us hourly by the telegraph, and daily by the mails, of the demonstrations of indignation which are taking place in every part of the country; though the excess to which matters have been carried in New Orleans is very deeply and generally regretted.

Much allowance is to be made for our friends in that city. The sight of the mutilated remains of their gallant and beloved fellow-citizens, and the knowledge that so many others, equally chivalric and equally dear, who but a few days before had left them full of life and hope and generous aspirations, had been like them hurried without preparation into eternity, were enough to drive them to deeds which calm consideration would condemn. But Americans should never forget that insult or injury to those whom circumstances have deprived of the means of self-protection, is drawn the hotter it grows. Unchaste language is the index of an impure heart.

Nature makes us poor only when we want necessities, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

There is no action in this life, which is not the beginning of a long chain of consequences, as that no human providence is high enough to give us a prospect to the end.

Never give up!—if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, and the best counsel in all your distress, is the stout watchword of "Never give up!"

There is more sunshine than rain, more joy than pain, in the world. Those who say to the contrary, we would not choose for our friends or companions.

The expanding mind of man, as it grows out in the investigation of nature, and the laws that every where preside in her ordinary domain, comes back bringing with it the conviction that nature's author is a being of goodness.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, ardour after them secures us from weariness of ourselves; but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life.—*Arthur's Home Gaz.*

THE MEANS.—We learn that the Cuban Committee have committed to Gen. Felix Houston the entire organization of the plan of operations resolved upon. The General has gone into the matter with all his zeal and earnestness. His position, talents and experience will secure for any movement he may organize, universal confidence. In the meantime, the committee is not idle, but are proceeding in their collections with great activity.—They met with good success yesterday, and to-morrow the committee, the number of which has been increased, will make a united and powerful effort to raise the means to go to the aid of our friends. Let every man come forward and give freely. It is no time for American citizens to draw their purse-strings when so great an object is to be attained—so solemn a duty is to be performed.—*Delta.*

"Father, what does the printer live on?" Why child? Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper." "Wise, says that child."

dors, while the "horrors of the Spanish Inquisition" are so familiar to the ears of the world, that the very mention of them has become a by-word and a term used to characterize the most revolting cruelty and oppression. To their unrestrained excesses in time of war, we scarcely need allude at present; their whole history is full of instances of inhuman ferocity, rapine, lust, and cowardly barbarity, which would be incredible, had we not before our eyes examples of the latest date, vying in atrocity with the earliest and the worst.

Now, of such a race as this Providence always, sooner or later, exacts a bloody retribution. We have scriptural authority for such a belief: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," saith Holy Writ—unjustly, cruelly, inhumanly, are of course to be understood. We have the evidence of history, sacred and profane, in favor of this position. Look at the nations who made their children pass through fire to Moloch, and filled the altars of their idols with human sacrifices; they were cut off utterly and destroyed by the express command of God, and by the swords of his chosen people. Look at ancient Rome, who in the cruelty of her gladiatorial sports, and her countless and barbarous massacres, closely resembled Spain: the hardy nation of the north swept down upon her, and the mistress of the world became the slave of the Goth and the Hun. History is full of such examples, and, unless we greatly err, before the hand of Time turns many of her pages, another will be added to the list.

It is a curiosity to find a stump orator who will not praise himself, and will not abuse his opponent. It is a curiosity to find a politician who will hold an argument with an opponent for half an hour without getting angry.

It is a curiosity to find a politician who will be convinced by his opponent's argument.

It is a curiosity to find a person who does not think his own children possessed of more talents and accomplishment than those of his neighbors.

It is a curiosity to find an artist who does not think himself perfect in his profession.

It is a curiosity to find a candidate for an office who does not think he is fully entitled to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

It is a curiosity to find a man who places too low an estimate on his own abilities.

It is a curiosity to find a Miss of fifteen who has not begun to think of getting a husband.

It is a curiosity to find an old maid who does not wonder that she has not long been married.

It is a curiosity to find a sap who does not think he is the admiration of every one he meets in the street.

It is a curiosity to find a miser transformed into a generous man and a benefactor to society, so long as he can retain his riches in his own possession.

It is a curiosity to find a political editor who always tells the truth.

It is a curiosity to receive a letter from a lady which has a P S attached to it.

It is a curiosity to meet with a woman who stammers in conversation.

It is a curiosity to find a lawyer who pleads a cause successfully for you, and then dock off a portion of his fees.

It is a curiosity to find a physician who, having restored you to health, does not wish you to think he has performed a wonderful cure.

It is a curiosity to find a dentist who will not tell you he can extract a tooth and cause less pain than and one else.

It is a curiosity to find a school-master who does not wish it to be understood that he knows more than any body else.

It is a curiosity to meet with a man who thinks less of himself than other people think of him.

A lock of hair from the head of the Hudson.

A quilt from the cradle of liberty. A sock from the foot of a stove. Twelve drops of the reign of Victoria.

A new cushion to the seat of learning.

Love-Making in the Dark.
We copy the following spicy anecdote from one of our exchanges. It illustrates the dangers of making love in the dark:

Our friends P. and S.—one evening met at the homes of an acquaintance, some young ladies, for whom both gentlemen entertained tender feelings. In the spirit of frolic one of the young ladies blew out the lamp, and our two friends thinking it a favorable moment to make known the state of their feelings to the fair objects of their regard, moved seats, and placed themselves, as they supposed, by the lady's side; but she had also moved, and the gentlemen were in reality seated next to each other. As our friends could not whisper without betraying their whereabouts, they both took, as they thought, the soft little hand of the charmer, and when, after a while, they ventured to give a tender pressure, each was enraptured to find it returned with an unmistakable squeeze. It may well be imagined that the moments flew rapidly in their silent interchange of mutual affection. But the rest of the evening passed in the usual silence of the gentlemen, noiselessly slipping out and suddenly returned with a light. There sat our friends P. and S.—most lovingly squeezing each other's hand—and supreme delight beaming in each other's eyes. Their consternation, and the ecstasy of the ladies may be imagined, but not described. Both gentlemen sloped, and P. was afterwards heard to say that he thought all the while S. hand felt mighty hard.

The manufacture of Beet root sugar in France is extending itself very rapidly. Thirty new factories gotten up upon a large scale, are now being put into operation.

"Father, what does the printer live on?" Why child? Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper." "Wise, says that child."

From the Atlanta Reporter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:
It must be evident to any one who has read the article of your correspondent "Civis," that his chief object is to break down the President of the University.

He charges, in substance, that the faculty of students in the College is owing to bad management—that the President has improperly "preached" disunion doctrine—circulated disunion pamphlets—and that he has abused the privileges of his office in furthering the interests of the Baptist denomination of Christians. The charge as to disunion documents and the circulation of pamphlets, has been sufficiently noticed by publications under the authority of Gov. Collier, and two other of the Trustees. I reserve any notice of it for a future occasion—marking now, however, that your correspondent, who openly and violently advocates the doctrine that the Federal Government should force, by arms, a seceding State into submission, failed to state what we must have known to be true, viz: that Prof. Bernard was notoriously of late the editor of a political newspaper, and on occasion of the last 4th of July celebration in Tuscaloosa, gave public and ornate expression to political doctrines of an ultra submission stamp! It is plain enough why your correspondent has been so loud-mouthed in the one case, and silent in the other!

Below is a list of the number of students and graduates since the foundation of the College. I invite your attention to it. Dr. Manly has been President since about 1838. In conjunction with the Professors, and by the consent of the Trustees, he has ever enforced the principle of a high grade of scholarship—preferring to have a few good scholars to many bad ones. A student must get sixty out of a hundred per cent. through his whole course, at every-day recitations and at public examinations, to entitle him to graduation. Whenever one fails to get up to the mark, he is advised or compelled to leave. The amount of work to be performed has been as great as that in any College. On examining the list, published below, you will find the proportion of those entering nearly all the classes to be large in comparison to the number of graduates. Taking some examples at random: Fifty-one entered the class of 1846; only seventeen graduated; fifty-two entered the class of 1850; and fifteen graduated; and so on through the list. A like principle of scholarship is enforced in the University of Virginia; but the Alabama University graduates more students than it does, notwithstanding its three or four hundred students. The South Carolina College allows of graduation at a per cent. rating as fifteen, compared with the minimum of sixty, required by Dr. Manly; and it is notorious that the Eastern and Western Colleges allow almost any one to slip through who will avoid gross immorality or gross violation of the rules. It is evident, therefore, I think, that the fairness of numbers, at any one time, in the Alabama University, and the smallness of the graduating classes, are owing to the fact that many are forced or compelled to leave—they either not being able or willing to stand the strict examinations. The correctness of this conclusion is demonstrated by the records of the College. They show, in black and white, the grade of each student, and in general, but conclusive terms, the causes of his leaving. "Civis" should have consulted them.

In short, numbers have not been sought under the present administration—the primary object with the Faculty and Trustees having been to elevate the character of scholarship. If that object be wrong, it is for the Trustees to alter it. The blame of it, if any there be, is with the Trustees—with the principle itself—and is independent of the good or bad conduct of the Faculty. So well satisfied are the Trustees of where the fault lies, if any there be, that the Board has directed the President to report on the propriety of changing the rules. President Manly is now on an extended journey to visit the principal seats of learning in the Middle Western and New England States, with a view to digest his views relative to a proposition for change or reorganization of the University—making its course more open, and admission more free.

I will here remark, that the average has been yearly from twelve to fifteen students who receive tuition free; and that the graduating class of nine, so exultingly alluded to by your correspondent, was, always small, owing to the fact that it was the first class formed after changing the day of entering from winter to summer, which put two classes into one year; the last one was created at an unusual and season. Your correspondent

save one, who has at any time been elected, received Dr. Manly's recommendation to the Board; and all of them were of different denominations from himself. The "exception" named Thomas, I think, was sent off for habitual drunkenness. The President has not even preached a doctrinal sermon in this State. These facts show how little confidence is to be placed in the statements of your correspondent. If the President has been guilty of proselyting acts, let "Civis" prove them. I am fully authorized to say that the venerable President invites scrutiny into all his conduct—and will freely give "Civis" any opportunity of getting information concerning himself or the University, which "Civis" may need.

Your correspondent is not capable of telling an untruth, or of misstating a fact; but he writes from information, which at least is certainly inaccurate, and I fear from a bad state of political feeling. Moreover, it is a principle within him to assail and break down every one having sympathy with those whom I may designate in general terms as "Southern Rights men." He himself boldly advocates the doctrine that a State has no right of any sort to secede from the Union—and that those who think differently think traitorously, and that the Federal Government should force a seceding State into submission to any law by arms. Dr. Manly presents a good mark for agitation, and would make a "good example" to warn Southern Rights men of the danger of saying or thinking anything of opposition to the "powers that be." In short, your correspondent, being judged by his public conversation and well known opinions, is more of a monarchist than a republican. He can imagine nothing which would induce him to side with the State of Alabama against the Federal Government! In this he widely differs from the Union men of Dallas, and, I believe, the Union men of the State.

I defer further notice of your correspondent for a future occasion. I was for four years under Dr. Manly as a student at the UNIVERSITY.

The following statistics were announced on the platform on commencement day, July 16, 1851:

The University of Alabama was opened April 17, 1831. The Faculty began with the widest use of partial course system. But on the catalogue of the first two years the number of partial course students is not indicated.

NUMBER OF PARTIAL PREPARATORY.			
Year.	Stu's.	Course.	School. Grad's.
1831	94		0
1832	111		1
1833	93	20	6
1834	101	37	11
1835	105	21	8
1836	157	52	27
1837	101	29	0

No. in each class graduating Graduates.

Year.	No. Stu's.	In that year.	No.
1835	28	41	8
1836	61	13	10
1840	73	13	9
1841	63	13	7
1842	85	31	6
1843	87	33	9
1844	114	34	19
1845	98	43	11
1846	51	51	17
1847	101	54	18
1848	97	32	13
1849	93	44	19
1851	81	52	15
1851	91	28	9

In the class that will graduate in 1852, there have already entered 51.

In the class that will graduate in 1853, there have already entered 42.

In the class that will graduate in 1853, there have already entered 20.

*Here the University broke down under the partial course system. Since then the number of partial course students has varied, but always small comparatively, because those were only admitted to the course whose means were too slender, or health too feeble, or age too advanced to admit of their pursuing a full course.

By the numbers in this column is meant those who had gained admittance into each class at one time or another, and altogether, since its formation. Some remained in the class for a few months. The departures generally arose from failure in study. Had they sustained themselves as usual, the number of graduates would have been large.

Papers in the State will please copy.

THE WEST.—The senior of the Missouri Republican, and Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, are on a tour to Santa Fe, &c. The editor of the Republican writes from Kansas that mail-stages are running regularly between Independence & Santa Fe. The mail weighs usually between 2 and 300 lbs., that to the Salt Lakes from 150 to 200 pounds. The mail leaves for each point on the 1st of every month. It is carried in spring coaches, drawn by 4 mules, and the trip to Santa Fe made in from 25 to 28 days, and to the Salt Lakes in from 25 to 30 days. Price of passage to either \$125. It takes about one hundred mules to supply the lines.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

Outrage to the Memory of Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1851. Sir: An article having appeared in the Washington Telegraph, a few days ago, justifying the conduct of "Admiral" Easy, Commissioner of Public Buildings, in attempting to prevent the Equestrian Statue of Andrew Jackson from being placed in Lafayette Square, I desire, with your permission, to present to your numerous readers a brief statement of the facts in the case.

The friends of Andrew Jackson having concluded to erect a monument to his memory, the Congress of the United States voted all the brass cannon captured from the British by that immortal man, to compose an equestrian statue, and empowers the late Mr. Polk (then President) with the selection of an appropriate position whereon it should be placed—and Lafayette Square, north of the Presidential mansion, was designated as the location. The citizens of Washington—whigs as well as democrats—approved the proceeding. But when the present Commissioner (an Englishman) came into power, he notified Mr. Mills, who was engaged in executing the statue, that it should not be placed there;—he knew not on what ground, unless it be that the cannon composing the statue was originally the property of his own countrymen. On being called on by J. W. Menry, Chairman of the Monument Committee, this "stuffed Englishman" reiterated his former determination, and asserted that "the President would back him!" Whereupon Mr. M. produced the resolution of Congress, authorizing its disposal, and defied the Commissioner and his abettors to prevent it! The "Admiral" then pleaded ignorance of the law of Congress, and concluded not to veto it, but to withdraw his pronouncement!

Thus the case stands at present. I shall be on the look out, and advise you, should anything else turn up.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Another Cuban Meeting in New York—Great Excitement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1851. Another tremendous gathering of the Cuban sympathisers was held in the Park to night. At least 10,000 persons were present. Edward Beckham presided, and the meeting was addressed by Enoch Camp, Thomas N. Carr, Captain Rynders and others. The language of the speakers was more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and as a consequence the mob was raised to the highest state of enthusiasm. Banners with bloody mottoes were distributed among the crowd, and every means used to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities.

Cheers, screams and groans were heard on all sides, and the latter especially predominated, when the Courier, Express, and Tribune papers were alluded to. One of the speakers, in the midst of a violent harangue, begged the listeners to do nothing rashly, and especially deprecated the attempt to molest the Spanish Consul, as had been threatened. "His office," said he, "is 119 Leonard street, but don't let your friends do any thing unlawful."

After his speech, the sympathisers formed a procession, headed by a band of music, and proceeded up Broadway in the direction of Leonard street, shouting, yelling, and threatening vengeance. The Spanish Consul kept out of the way, understanding that a coat of tar and feathers had been prepared for him. In consequence of threats directed against La Chronicle, the Spanish paper, an extra police force of 200 men had been stationed there.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 10 P. M.—At present, all is quiet, and there are no indications of violence. The mob has dispersed.

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt, when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but, if religion does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

ARRIVAL AT SAVANNAH.—Another party of Patriots awaiting her arrival.—New York, Aug. 27.—The steamship Florida has arrived, with Savannah dates to Saturday. She reports that the Pampero was in Dolly Sound, 50 miles below Savannah, and would arrive at Savannah on Saturday night, where a large number were waiting to embark to Cuba.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

Governor McDowell, of Virginia, died at his residence near Lexington on the 24th ult.

Col. W. P. DAVIS, will deliver an address upon the subject of Education at the close of the examination of the pupils of W. W. ANDERSON, on the 9th Oct.

A Boston paper says, a lump of hail weighing two hundred and seventeen pounds fell near Dover (N. H.) on the 20th ult. The hail was seen by witnesses before it reached the ground.

We call the attention of Merchants and Planters to the card of ADAMS, HOPKINS & Co., Warehouse and Commission Merchants, Augusta, Ga., and F. T. WILLIS & Co., Commission Merchants, Savannah, Ga., and also to the card of M. P. STORVALL, Warehouse and Commission Merchant, Augusta, Ga. These well-established houses need no commendation from us; it is enough to say they are still in business.

We see it going the rounds in the papers, that the lamented W. L. CURTIS was not the volunteer aid of General Taylor. It seems it was the second son of the Attorney General who said to Santa Anna, "General Taylor never surrenders!"

The Crittenden's are noble fellows, and know how to say good things at the proper time. How truly American was the Patriot's last reply when told by the Spanish officer to kneel with his back to the soldiery: "An American," said he, "kneels only to his God, and always faces his enemy."

CUBA.

The last accounts from Cuba are mournful indeed. All the Americans who have effected a landing have been captured, and shot or sentenced to work in the mines for life. Lopez was hunted down with blood-hounds, taken and executed on the 1st inst.

The struggle is over; there will hardly be another effort, unless Americans organize a sufficient force, and under an American leader, go over and rid the Island of her accursed brutal tyrants.

God grant that this may soon be consummated! The Governor General with his barbarian horde, by cruelty, unheard of, and barbarity, heretofore unpracticed, has thrown himself beyond the pale of civilization—of humanity; and now that the blood of fifty slaughtered, and one hundred and fifty five doomed Americans cries aloud for revenge, and for rescue, we think the laws of Nations and Treaty stipulations should not be invoked to restrain the friends of Liberty from visiting upon the Tyrants just retribution for the base, cowardly and brutal massacre of the sixteenth of August.

The Colonel is Himself Again.

We clip from the Advertiser and Gazette the proclamation of our grand old townsman, Col. Dorsey of the 93 Regiment G. M. It will be seen by his numerous friends and acquaintances, in this latitude, that he is not only "mixing up things" in the bar of the Montgomery Hall in his usual happy manner, but is giving us in his proclamations and manifestos the best specimens of genuine wit that ever emanated from his "same old" free-and-easy-felicitous pen.

To comment upon the Col's extraordinary "Specimens" would be vain in us; to praise, would be a puerile effort to "gild refined gold" and "paint the lily;" and although we are—unlike the Col.—running "a through ticket" upon "Father Mathews' line," yet we find too much real merit in his style to pen strictures upon the subject of his cards. Be it said to the honor of the Col. that he is "eloquent in description, piquant in anecdote, subtle in argument, lively in repartee, and original in conclusion" without the aid of the "convivial alities," "ambrosials," or the circle keg brand brand sudorifics of the Hall.

The Col. will see many of his old friends next winter.

It is reported that large bodies of armed men are collecting on the Florida reefs. We hope that General Lamar is among them, brave as ever.

Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute.

We have received "a Catalogue of the Instructors, Patrons and Pupils of the Tuskegee Classical and Scientific Institute, Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., for 1850-1."

We are gratified to find this Institution in such a flourishing condition. Within the last two years, the Institute, under the superintendence of the present Principal, has increased from a mere "class," to the very handsome number of 97 students, who were in attendance during the last Academic year.

We had the honor of forming the acquaintance of Mr. JONES, the Principal, last winter, and the pleasure of spending a day with him in the midst of his labors. We found him to be a plain, unassuming, practical, well educated man—emphatically a scholar—a gentleman and a Christian—a prince among teachers; and Tuskegee well may boast in having such talent and energy, backed by an able and accomplished corps of associates, devoted to the educational interests of her community.

If any in our community wish to send their sons or wards to a school, at a distance from home, we know of no other which we could recommend with greater confidence. We repeat, we have visited this school while in session. We saw no humbuggery there—no magic, nor machinery by which, with little labor, or in a short time, boys may be made scholars; but we were satisfied that all who were willing "to exercise patience and industry"—who were really in search of that knowledge which is power—could "drink deep of the Pyrean spring," and make themselves "nature's noblemen."

A Leaf from a Law Office.

A few years ago, in the town of—in this State, lived Mr.——(since a distinguished Judge) a man extensively known as a sound thinker, and an eminent jurist, but with all his legal attainments and his almost unparalleled success at the bar, among those with whom he moved, in the social circle, he had the reputation of being coolly ignorant upon matters of general information, and not at all "posted" in literature. At the time of which we speak, he had under his tuition, two young men M—— and J——, young men of talent—of genius—fond of society, and when not sparkling in the social circle—alone in their office—they preferred whiling away their hours, analyzing the bright and beautiful flowers plucked from the well garnished fields of literature, to digging wealth for the mind from the dry, dusty elements of the Law. Judge—— (for we shall so call him) having noticed their truant disposition, and knowing "the Law to be a jealous mistress" ventured to suggest as much to the young men and requested them to devote certain hours to the exclusive study of their profession. Acting upon this wholesome advice, they divided their time, and inscribed upon their door, "From eight to twelve devoted to the Law—no admittance." They kept their hours faithfully for some weeks; but then they returned to their "first love." One Saturday morning about ten o'clock the Judge walked into his office and found the "young limbs" engaged in an animated conversation. He said nothing, quietly took his seat, and was about to wrap himself up in the last decisions of the Supreme Court, when M—— thus addressed him, "Judge J—— and I have been for some time discussing the relative merits of the two great men Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte—we disagree in toto, and as there is no probability of deciding the matter by argument, we will submit the case to you; which do you believe the greater General, Washington or Napoleon Bonaparte? The Judge, casting a significant look to the flaming letters upon their door, scratched his head and answered, "Napoleon Bonaparte! Napoleon Bonaparte! ah! yes, the man who fell at the battle of the Brandywine."

An involuntary ha! ha! ha!—ha! ha! ha! escaped the lips of the young men as they hurried from the presence of the Judge, pitying, from the bottom of their hearts, the ignorance of "the poor old fool" as they pleased to term him: But fortunate for their meriment they saw not the smile of commiseration that rested upon his countenance when

he discovered he had presumed too much upon their discernment. * *

The same evening a group of lively fellows had been called together to hear the "joke,"—M—— piled on the "agony" and related it with infinite zest—surprise, wonder, amazement were expressed, and then the "ridiculous" seized the crowd and the walkin rang with the merriment of those who thought they stood at least a "head and shoulders" taller than the old Judge, "in general information." There was one, however, who had been accustomed to thrusts of every kind "direct and oblique," who thought he saw the "point" and asked M—— what time this occurred?—"About ten o'clock this morning." "What do I see emblazoned upon your door?" "From eight to twelve devoted to the law—no admittance!" I tell you that old man means something whenever he speaks,—do him justice and put his "kindest cut" in plain language, (ie) young gentlemen you ought to have, at this time about as much to do with Napoleon Bonaparte as he had to do with the Battle of the Brandywine.

"Shades of Blackstone and Clitely protect us!" exclaimed M—— "come boys say nothing about this, and here is long life, and happiness to Judge——." Nor did we tell it on them unless some unprejudiced fellow was about to fall a victim to their ridicule, and then as leaves are scattered by the frosty breath of autumnal gales, so their fun vanished at the bare mention of Judge—— and the men that fell at the battle of the Brandywine.

Important from Cuba! General Enna, the Spanish Commander, Killed!

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1st, 1851. The Schooner Merchant arrived to-day, having left Havana on the 23d August.

We learn that Gen. Lopez had been successful in every engagement with the Spanish troops. In a battle of the 17th inst., Gen. Enna, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army was killed, with many officers, and a large number of men.

Lopez had from 1500 to 2000 strong, and was daily receiving reinforcements, and marching towards Havana. Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp at that place on the 30th August.

Great excitement existed there, and apprehensions were entertained of the safety of the city, there being but 700 troops in the town.

Telegraphic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic, In 9 Days, 13 Hours, 54 Minutes. THE SHORTEST PASSAGE EVER MADE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The United States steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived on Saturday morning at New York from Liverpool.

The Baltic received the mails off "Georgia's Landing Stage," Liverpool, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, p. m., August 6th, and took her departure, at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock. She arrived at her wharf in New York at half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, with 148 passengers and a valuable cargo. The Canada arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary business is wholly unimportant. Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons, on the 4th, that the Turkish government had positively promised the English minister to liberate Kossuth, and his fellow-prisoners on the 15th of September.

The Liverpool Chamber of commerce has adopted a petition to government for a reduction of postage to America.

Lord Arundel has been elected to Parliament from Limerick.

The Queen, in reply to the address asking a continuance of the Chrysal Palace, states that the question is too complicated to be suddenly answered.

Alfred Bohn has again leased Drury Lane Theatre.

FRANCE.

The chief subject of remark is the visit of the Lord Mayor of London and the Commissioners of the Exhibition to Paris, accompanied by several hundred English men and foreigners of note. The opening banquet on the 2d instant was exceedingly gorgeous.

Five hundred persons sat down, and in the evening several hundred were assembled.

On the 6th a superb review and sham fight was to take place.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was prorogued July 30th.

MARKETS.

Cotton is unchanged, but less firm. Holders keep the market well supplied, and last week's rates are barely obtained.

Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its cords are swept by the breeze of kindness. —Oglethorpe Democrat, 20th ult.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ATLAS.

The Defeat and Death of Lopez Confirmed!!

155 Americans to be Sent to the Mines!

Knowing the anxiety and doubts about the truth of the despatch received here yesterday by the Register, we this morning dispatched to the Mobile Herald, the following:

"Is there any news from Cuba by Cherokee? Telegraph the news." The following is the reply:

MOBILE, Sept. 5th.

The Cherokee arrived yesterday at 12 m.

Lopez was arrested on the 29th, taken to Havana, and executed on the 1st inst.

After the battle with Gen. Enna, Lopez was reduced to the last extremity; his ammunition was exhausted, and was sixty hours without food. His army then proposed to disband, and each shift for himself.

Lopez was hunted with blood-hounds.

One hundred and fifty-five (155) Americans were taken, and condemned by the authorities to work in the mines for life. They are to be sent to Spain immediately.

In the battle in which Gen. Enna was killed, Lopez's men fought like demons. Seven hundred Spaniards were killed.

There are seven hundred insurgents in the mountains near Principe, headed by Hungarian officers.

Lopez declared before death that his motives looked only to the advancement and happiness of Cuba. He intimated that he had been deceived. His last words were—

"ADIEU, DEAR CUBA!!!"

Lopez had neither aid nor countenance from Creoles!

Telegraphed to the State Register.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM CUBA. MOBILE, Sept. 4.

Editors State Register.—The following Telegraphic despatch has just been received from New Orleans. The news is by the steamer Cherokee.

"The revolutionary movements in Cuba are a failure. All who left in the Pampero have been either killed or captured."

"Lopez was arrested and taken into San Cristobal, on the 29th. He was thence conveyed to Havana on the 31st, and publicly garroted, or executed, on the 1st inst. at 7 o'clock, a. m."

One hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly Americans, are now held by the Government.

"The insurgents are still in possession of the mountain near Principe."

"Lahorde, the Spanish Consul from New Orleans, arrived in the Empire City." He says he would have been lynched had he remained.

I send you this just as received here.

[*At Havana, we suppose.]

A NOVELTY IN ARCHITECTURE.

We examined on Saturday, a new mode of building houses, introduced into these parts by O. S. Fowler, the phenologist, who is fitting up a splendid mansion in his new style. The walls are composed of slate, gravel, and lime, mixed together and laid in boxes, which are raised up as the walls they form become firm enough to receive another layer. In this way, Mr. Fowler has raised walls four stories high, on a much less cost than by any other plan. His design is of octagon shape, eighty feet in diameter, with a water-waste and gas-pipes inserted in the walls. There is to be a large reservoir on the roof to receive rain-water for bathing and other purposes. There is a large ice-house on the north side, also connected with the walls, which is as firm as the rock on which it stands. All the rooms are angular, presenting a unique but pleasing appearance.—N. York Tribune.

A SATISFACTORY VISIT.—About two o'clock on a December night, when the thermometer stood in the neighborhood of zero, a party of neighbors hailed a farm house in a very boisterous manner. The farmer sprang out of his bed, drew on a few articles of clothing, and went out to see what was wanted, when the following interesting dialogue occurred:

"Have you any hay, Mr. —?"

"Plenty of it, sir."

"Have you plenty of corn?"

"Yes."

"Any oats?"

"Yes."

"Well, we are very glad to hear it; for they are very useful thing in a family."

The party then drove off, leaving the farmer to his reflections.

THE STORM. On Saturday night last we were visited with quite severe a storm of wind and rain which did considerable damage to the crops especially the new-grown corn and the cotton, in this and adjoining counties. No damage was done in this place, but the road in several places, as to prevent the cars from reaching here for three or four days. We are gratified, however, to be able to state, that these roads have been repaired, and the road is in excellent running order again.—Oglethorpe Democrat, 20th ult.

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and the Railroads are in fine order. The Wilmington and Weldon Road has been recently re-laid with heavy iron) thereby securing both safety and despatch. *A through ticket* having already been in operation will be used as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business

On and after the first day of baggage will be ticketed from point of departure to Washington under the charge of a special or Baggage Master. At Washington the same will be transferred to agents of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York and the like. Agents will be pursued in return South.

ough Tickets to New York can be had from E. WINSLOW, of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the City, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C. to whom please apply; and at Charleston, at the Office of the New Railroad and Transportation Company, New York.

S. 1851.

Lockford & Gracser,
Books & Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
April 1, 1851.

Public Warehouse.
The undersigned designs to build a Public Warehouse on the River, at Minnesota, near Cunningham's. Persons willing to assist, are hereby notified to meet him, prepared to commence the work, on the second day of August, 1851.

ROME DIRECTORY.
Watch, Clock
JEWELRY STORE.
MIL. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.
He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.
Repairing done promptly and neatly.
March 11, 1851.—ly.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSBROOK, J. W. M. BERRIEN.
OSGOOD, ALSBROOK & CO.,
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.
April 15, 1851. ly.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favor us with call.
BURNS & MURRAY.
April 15, 1851. ly.

BLACK & COBB,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.
A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot Rome, Ga.
April 15, 1851. ly.

NEW STORE.
STEVENS & DUNAN.
HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot in the new Brick Building a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large
Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. ly.

BATTEY.
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY.
Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians' Shoe Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.
Gard in Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster, Gypsum and ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851. ly.

HILBURN HOUSE.
ROME, GEORGIA.
THIS LARGE and commodious establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House, near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the travelers.
The Stage Office.
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times. L. J. HILBURN.
December 1, 1851. ly.

Carriage Making Business.
THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of Carriages, Rockaways, Broughams, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.
He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the country.
WILLIAM WIMPEE.
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. ly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McKENZIE,
KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and good work and work warranted.
Depot Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. ly.

John H. Roberts,
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of Groceries, Flour, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, &c. &c. Also, all kinds of Canned Goods, Pickles, &c. &c. and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.
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All kinds of repairing done to order, and good work and work warranted.
Depot Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. ly.

Sloans & Hawkins.
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.
RECOLECT the second Brick building after crossing the River.
Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. ly.

GRANITE STORE.
Johnson, Pope & Co.,
BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.
Their Stock consists of the latest style—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Borages, Tissues, Crep De Paris, Brocade, Cyprians, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give their satisfaction both in price and quality.
They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.
April 15, 1851. ly.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
DEALERS in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale.
SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851. ly.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
IS prepared to execute any work in his line in the most durable and fashionable style. Considering the necessity of having good work done, he has secured the public that his work shall not be surpassed in quality or finish and will be as good as any other cabinet maker's work in the city. If it is desired to have any work done, he will be pleased to receive orders and to execute them in the most satisfactory manner. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and see the quality and prices. His shop is on the West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
April 8, 1851. ly.

Wanted.
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on the premises.
April 8, 1851. C. P. LESTER.

John H. Crawford,
HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Cross of Arms, where he is prepared to furnish a public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, of all kinds, single or in sets, Gent's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Ottomans, Divans or Sofas—fine every article for Kitchen or Par or will be furnished upon the shortest notice.
All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your orders.
April 22, 1851. ly.

IRON WORKS.
THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Leans, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.
His experience as a Machinist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.
Orders will be filled promptly, and at reasonable prices.
HENRY STRADER.
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
June 3, 1851. ly.

T. WARWICK.
Watch, Maker and Jeweler.
HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watch, Clocks and Jewellery.
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.
January 24th, 1851. ly.

New Spring Goods.
HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of seasonable Staple and Fancy Goods. Carefully selected with taste and accuracy, and selling at the most reasonable prices.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
GEO. W. TAYLOR & CO. JOSEPH WRIGHT.
BAILEY & WELLS.
Commission Merchants.
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
The WILKINS, with their usual facilities for forwarding Bagging and other goods, at such prices as will be satisfactory to all parties.
Mobile, January 21, 1851.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
A French princess being told that the poor were dying of starvation, said, "What silly people! before I'd starve I'd eat brown bread and mutton!"

Over two hundred Indies, dressed in Bloomer costume, attended the churches in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th.

A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES,
SUCH AS—
RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla, Risley's Extract of Buchu, an effective remedy for gravel and other diseases of the kidneys. Risley's Syrup of Pink Root or Worm Killer. Risley's Tonic for the cure of Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c. Fatigued Compound, enstock's Vermifuge for preserving and curing. Perry's beautifying hair. Dead Shot.

Also, Youatt's Condition Powder, for the cure of Heaves, Broken Wind, Coughs, Bots, &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Druggists, Jacksonville, Ala.
June 24, 1851. ly.

Wright, Simpson & Gardiner,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
(Office and Sales Room on McIntosh st. near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious building for the purpose of conducting their business, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.
Orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.
Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.
July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchants.
SAVANNAH, GA.

RETURN thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on them in the sale of Cotton and other Country Produce (affording at all times a choice of market's) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.
JOHN M. ADAMS.
LAMBERT HOPKINS.
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17, 1850. ly.

W. J. WILSON, FRANKS & CO.
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches at their extensive
Five Proof Warehouse.
Situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Sales Room on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.
Out is for Planters and Family supplies, promptly filled at the lowest market price.
August 3, 1851. ly.

Walker & Pettit.
ARE now receiving a large stock of new
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other crowd house in Benton county.
N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.
D. M. Pettit returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.
April 8, 1851. ly.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.
LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.
JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 5, 1851. 6t.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Administrator.
HAYNES settled in Oxford, and will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.
December 24th, 1850.

Medicines.
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Herb Plaster, for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851.

TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags, for sale by
G. NEWBOUER.
April 22, 1851.

GOODS.
SELLING LOW.
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
And a choice variety of FANCY Goods; also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewellery—and an excellent supply of ready made clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.
GEORGE STIPES.
April 8, 1851. ly.

East Tennessee University,
(KNOXVILLE, TENN.)
THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of October next. The Hon. W. B. REESE, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, well and extensively known for his varied attainments in Science and Literature, now fills the Presidency of the University. The Faculty will consist of five officers, affording full and thorough instruction in all the various branches of science embraced in this or other States. This Institution contains three Departments of Study; the Collegiate Department is \$21 per session, in the Preparatory \$15, and in the University Department it varies from \$12 to \$21 according to the studies pursued.
Boarding varies from \$1.25 to \$2 per week.
The entire annual expenses of a Student, including clothing and boarding during vacation, need not with strict economy, exceed from \$140 to \$175. The location of the University is exceedingly healthy, and has proved peculiarly so to Students from the South.
For further information relative to this Institution, address the President, Hon. W. B. REESE, or
D. A. DEADERICK,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Sept. 2, 1851.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate for Benton county, Ala., rendered on the 1st day of September, 1851, I will sell on Monday the 13th day of October next, at the late residence of Sam'l Clark, deceased, all the real estate belonging to the Estate of the said Samuel Clark, deceased, consisting of the east half of south west fourth and south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 6, township 16, range 8, east, in the Coosa land district, except 5 acres, off of the south west corner of the south west fourth of the south west fourth of said section, and also 5 acres in the north east corner of the west half of the north west fourth, and in the north west corner of the east half of north west fourth in section 7, township 16, and range 8, east, in the Coosa land district; sold for a more equal division, &c.; sale will be within the usual hours, and terms of same on a credit of one year, with approved security, &c.
WM. CLARK, Adm'r, &c.
September 1st, 1851.

THE PROBATE COURT
of DeKalb County, Ala., having granted to the undersigned, as administrator of Andrew Six, late of said county, deceased, an order to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased, notice is hereby given, that on the third Monday in September next, we will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the late residence of said deceased, a part of the North East quarter of Section 14, four Township (11) eleven, Range 16, six East, in the Coosa Land District, lying in said county. A credit of twelve months will be given, and the purchaser required to enter into bonds with security.
H. P. McBRAYER,
JOHN SITZ,
Administrators.
August 5, 1851.

TO THE PATRONS OF HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Foot shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop up stairs over Hinds' next door east of Corney & Son's.
W. W. HUGHES.
Nov. 26, 1850.—ly.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.
Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1851.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the Estate of Britten W. Yates, late of said county, deceased, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said Court, for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, and the said Court having examined, audited and stated the said account, and reported the same for allowance at the October Term of said Court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in October next, all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.
R. ESTES, J. of P.
Sept. 2, 1851.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, were granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of James Tindal, late of Randolph county, Ala., deceased, by the Court of Probate for said county, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1851.
All persons having claims against the estate of the said James Tindal, deceased, are hereby required to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the statute; and any person or persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JOEL T. MORRISON,
Sheriff and Ex Officio Adm'r.
Sept. 2, 1851.—\$3 50.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale, his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa river, about 28 miles south east of Jacksonville. About 20 acres, mostly bottom land, is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of excellent quality, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and corn. The land is also well watered, and in a tolerable state of improvement.
Persons wishing to purchase such a place can obtain a bargain by prompt payment.
J. P. McGEHE.
July 22, 1851.

JOHN C. REPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND, M. S. CASSITY.
Repert, Mclelland & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
October 4, 1851. ly.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line.
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida, CAPT. LUDLOW.
Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.
On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—payable in advance.
PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, [Ad' N. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. ly.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA. THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.
RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz:
DAVID L. ADAMS (from) CHATHAM, (from) THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE. Which, with low-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.
The elegant steam-boat D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.
In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to
SAML. M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga.
Merchandise from the interior to John B. CUTLER, Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1851. ly.

MARBLE.
THE subscriber thankful for past patronage extended to him from *Stitch and Savery*, would respectfully inform the public that he will continue at the old stand, on main street South East corner of the public square, and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., in the best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material, and of the best finish.
His prices shall be reasonable.
Those desiring in his line are invited to call and examine work.
JOHN ALLEN
Jan. 23, 1851. ly.

TAILORING.
ROBERT H. WYNNE, TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris Styles.
His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.
His Shop is two doors North of Woodward's corner, where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.
Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Men's Jackets, Ladies' riding habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 25, '51. ly.

Land for Sale.
IN compliance with an order and Decree of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stidman, deceased, will sell on the premises in said county, to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of October next, the East half of the North East Quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 2, East, in Huntsville Land District. A credit of six months will be given.
HENRY STIDMAN,
August 19, 1851.—\$2. Adm'r.

BATTERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as
CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, VINEGAR, of good quality, CORDIALS, and Lemon Syrup. Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles.
Family Groceries.
He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.
X. WILLMAN.
Dec 17, 1850. ly.

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1851.

Salt! Salt! Salt!!!
320 SACKS SALT, for sale cheap, by
J. H. L. WOOD, Greensport, Ala.
May 27, 1851.

2000 LBS. BACON, just received and for sale by
R. H. WYNNE.
September 2, 1851.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, —SUCH AS—
Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. Visiting Cards, &c. &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.
Orders respectfully solicited.

Boot and Shoe Making.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville. He keeps constantly on hand a stock of the finest and best materials, and has at present in his employ a very superior workman. With such materials, and such skill united with his own, he feels perfectly confident of being able to suit his customers with every description of work. He promises to convince all who favor him with their custom, that it is their interest to do so, besides affording them the pleasure of encouraging home industry.
Wm. C. LAIRD.
August 12, 1851. 3t.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale AT OXFORD, ALA.
ANY person wishing to purchase a Lot in the village of Oxford, Ala., either for a residence or business, can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, both as to location, price and payment by making application to the undersigned. Oxford is a flourishing town, in a healthy location, situated immediately on the SELMA RAILROAD; and when the road is completed, will be an important point of trade—the depot is situated on the square.
DUDLEY SNOW, E. L. SIMMONS, S. C. WILLIAMS.
August 19, 1851. 4m.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in August, A. D. 1851.
THIS day came William Barker, guardian of the minor heirs of Washington Manley, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 29th day of September next be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons in adverse interest by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days prior to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 29th day of September next, and object to the making of said settlement if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
August 19, 1851.

NOTICE.
Probate Court, 2nd Monday in August, 1851, St. Clair Co., Ala. THIS day John Collins, administrator of the estate of Jesse Giblin, deceased, petitioned the court for an order to sell all the real estate belonging to said estate, in order to make a fair, equal and beneficial distribution of the same; and the court has set the third Monday in October next for hearing said petition, when those interested may attend if they think proper.
IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
Aug 12, 1851.—\$4. 3t.

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All persons having claims against the estate of the said James Tindal, deceased, are hereby required to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the statute; and any person or persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
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Sept. 2, 1851.—\$3 50.

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